CONGRESS

The Legislative Appropriation Bill Passed in the Senate.

Senator Casserly Overhauling the Bureau of Education.

Struggle in the House Over Railroad Land Grants.

Tassage by the House of the Southern Paeific Railroad Bill.

SENATE.

WABHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1871. ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. The resolution lately introduced by Mr. Howam, (rep.) of Mich., looking to the acquisition of the British North American possession west of Hudson's Bay, through the High Commission to assemble in Washington, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass.—To aid in the establishment and support of public schools in the States lately in rebellion.

The bill provides for the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lamas for three years after the passage of the act, in aid of the public schools. If now a To increase the internal Py Mr. to the chools of Iowa.—To increase the internal revenue from hotteries, and for other purposes.

Mr. CORETA, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the bill to promote the construction of the Closinant and Southern Railway, giving a national charter for the construction of a railroad from Chreionati to Chattanoga. The amendments are immistrial.

SENATE HILLS. BILLS INTRODUCED.

tron chichment to Chattanooga. The amendments are imministral.

SENATE BILLS

Were passed authorizing the United States Circuit Court for Indiana to make a parallom of the Minist Reserve, and for the relief of A. S. Cadwander, late collector of internal revenue for the Fifth Pennsylvania district.

Mr. RIGE's bill for a new judicial district in Western Arkansas was discussed and defeaded by yeas 22, nays 24. This result was regarded as an expression of the Senate averse to any action at the present session upon a dozen similar measures for the creation of new judicial districts and the appointment of adoitional timeted States district judges.

Mr. Anthony, (ren.) of R. I., submitted and had read a letter from kives & Bailey, proprietors of the Daily Gioles, stating that their contract for printing the Congressional debates would expire March 3 next, and their willingness to enter into a new contract. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

mains, solidation for the DEPARTMENT OF the Interior. On motion of Mr. Stewart, (rep. of Nev., the bill to pro-de for a solidior for the Department of the Interior wa-

on motion of Mr. Nie Matt, (rep. of Nev., the bill to provide for a solicitor for the Department of the Interior was passed.

The unfluitshed business, being the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bil, was then proceeded with.

Nr. CASSELLY, (dem.) of Cal., continued his remarks of the previous day against the increased appropriation of \$12.900 to the Bureau of Education, because of its inelicitude anamentality. He criticistical in detail the defects and allow its worthers character. For of the Commissioner to show its worthers character. For of the Commissioner to create the law prescribing the limits of the sureau by a general supervision of the common achool system of the country.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said the collection of sebool statistics was the only legitimate business of the bureau, and denied the right of Congessa, under the constitution, to brid up a great department of education, or to enter upon the work of educating the American people.

Mr. Sa WER, (rep.) of S.C., defended the report of the Commissioner, and advocated the increase as intended to make subsequent reports me e valuable.

Mr. Coulz, (rep.) of Cal., in closing the debate said universal edvastion was one of the principles of the republican party, to which the democrate were instinctively opposed.

The Sexate then proceeded to vote upon the sundry amendments.

Mr. Cassellar's motion to strke out the increase to the

The Seate then proceeded to vote upon the sundry amendm-viat.

Mr. Ca-SEBLY 8 motion to strke out the increase to the Education Bureau was voted down.

An ame-diment by Mr. WILLIAMS. (rep.) of Oregon, to increase the salaries of the Compitolers and Auditors of increase the salaries of the Compitolers and Auditors of increase the salaries of the Compitolers and Auditors of the Treasury and Justific Departments, Assistant Postmaster General and Commissioners of Customs and Fensions to \$4,000 per annum, was adopted by year 30, mays 31.

Mr. Noott, gep.) of Pa., moved to Inscrt Futaburg in the bill as one of the places to which goods in bond may be transported under the law of the last seasion.

Mr. Moore moved to Include Mobile.

Both motions were agreed to.

Both motions were agreed to.

both motions were agreed to. The bill was then passed, and at three o'clock the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REGULAR APPROPRIATION BILLS. The SPEAKER stated the business before the House to be ending the rule for the passage of a resolution

by Mr. Dawes as follows:—
Resolved. That the rules be so suspended that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consist deration of the several resemble Appropriation bills and that they be considered in the House as in Committee of Whole, in the order therein reported from the Committee on Appropriations, and that after two o'clock to-day they take precedence of all other orders until disposed of. After some conversation as to the effect of the resolution

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD

Mr. WHERLER, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Pacific Railroad Commutitee, reported back the Senate bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and aid in the construction of the road, and for other purposes," with an amendment, He stated that a part of the Senate bill had been never set. n amendment. He stated that a part of the reading of the sen preserved.

Mr. KANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., called for the reading of the original bill, which contains the names of John C. Fremont, Marshall O. Roberts, Thomas A. Scott and William S. Rose-

crans, as corporators.

The amenument proposed by Mr. Wheeler was next read, it changes some of the names of the corporators, changes the name of the company to that of the South Pacific Railway Company and reduces the capital from \$100,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., raised the question whether the bill should be considered at this time.

The House agreed to do so, the vote being—yeas 163, mays 50. The House agreed to do so, the vote being year are, mays 50.

Air. WHEELES explained the amendment reported by him from the committee. The hill from the Senate provided for six different lines. The amendment provides for a single trunk from spoint on the season boundary of the State of Texas at or near Marshell so the ship channel in the Bay of san Diego. California pursuing the route known as the inity-account parallel of north latitude. The Senate bill provides for a gauge of five feet. This amendment proposes a

rided for a gauge of five feet. This amendment proposes a uniform gauge.

Mr. GARVELLD, Grep. of Ohio, said while he believed that concress ought to put an end to land grants, he believed the passage of a Soutoern Pacific Railrond bill was a great act of commercial justice to the South. He could not, however, where for the measure unless there were three things provided against in the bill:—First, that it is not complicated with any branches or side roads.

Mr. Wastlers replied—It is not.

Mr. GART.LLD resumed, saying, in the second place, that it should not grant subsidies of bonds or money or the loan of the national could.

se national credit.

Mr. Wirrell an replied that it did not call for one dollar in Mr. Whish Rr replied that it did not call for one dollar in bonds or money.

Mr. GANFIELD further asked whether the bill were so orrown that the man to whom the grant was made shall build the road and not sell a valuable franchise.

Mr. MREMER replied that, according to the best ability of the committee, that was the object.

Mr. GARFIELL—Then I am for the bill.

Mr. ALLIGON (rep.) of Jowa, desired to call attaction to the fourth section, which he said did not meet the objection. This section proposed the company should purchase and consolidate all railroad companies, not only those which now exist but those which may hereafter be chartered. This lature part of surface out of strike out.

exist but those which may hereafter be chartered. This lattee part he proposed to strike out.

Mr. JUDD, rep. of Hi., and this bill seemed to cover the
suite United Entes, as if gave nower to make branches to
dimost every part of the country. He had therefore called
he attention of the chairman of the committee to the subect, who replied that certain companies would combine, and
had was the reason for the sections.

Mr. WHELELE demanded the previous question and dedimed to yield the floor to other gentlemen. The demand was
seconded.

ient, who replied that certian companies would combine, and that was the reason for the sections.

Afr. While Lake demanded the previous question and decided to pied the door to other gentiemen. The demand was seconded.

The main question was then ordered. Mr. Wheeler, having the privilege to close the debate, gave ten minutes of his time to Mr. HALDEMAN, (dem.) of Fa., who said if he could uring himself to believe that land grants and subsidies were beneficial to the mass of the people he should do everything to aid in the development of the suffering South; but he was one of those who believed that while land grants and subsidies developed regions of country and increased wealth, yet they san the ioundation of republican government by placing jower in the hands of the few.

Mr. Stockley, trep. of Ala., was allowed three minutes. Hat the the gauge ought to correspond with the twelve thousand miles of railroad in the South. Thritteen millions of acres were to be given to this company, and yet no Southern man had been permitted to speak for more than three minutes. Eather than the bill be passed under these circumstances he would prefer to wait and not now see so much lead given to a company to organize in New York and expens its capital in the interests of Northern corporators.

Mr. WHERLER, in reply, said the gauge would be what the interests of business demanded, and is conclusion briefly spoke of the beneit of granting lands for railroad purpose. It was hot just to the South that this bill should be passed in which just to the South that this bill should be passed in which just to the South that this bill should be passed in which just to the South that this bill should be passed in which just to the South that this bill should be passed in which just to the South that this bill should be passed in which provided the same passed the Senate bill as thus same nicely by yeas 184, nays 70.

The House agreed to Mr. Alluson's ameniment excluding from company for the manufacture of the provided the sears, but have

BUNNING NOTAS-POLITICAL AND OTHER-WISE.

"Whither are we drifting?" asks the Philadelphia Press. Whereupon the Bridgepert Farmer responds:-"Not being addicted to blasphemy we decline to answer the conundrum."

An Eastern exchange irreverently says the friends of Dick Yates (United States Senator) want to back him against Vinne Ream in getting up a "bust." The Massachusetts Legislature is waking up to a sense of the unfriendly action of the Canadians towards American fishermen.

A radical organ having stated that the principles of its party are "founded on Holy Writ." a democratic contemporary responds:—"Just so. In that case where the fellow sold out for thirty pieces of A tart writer says that instead of putting the word

"God" in the letter of the constitution we had bet-ter take some of the "devil" out of the government. A rather irreligious correspondent inquires whether, when the remark "Suffer little children to come unto Me" was made, any nice little boys were "going for" some poor old man or woman with a volley of snow and ice balls? The New Haven Palladium thinks the propo-

sition from a Southern editor that Raphael Semmes be appointed to serve on the Alabama Claims Comnission the "coolest piece of impudence" it has lately met with.

democrats are working together like good fellows-shoulder to shoulder." Betier that way than working together foot to loot, as if they were on a tread-

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania will be held in Harrisburg next month.

John Hancock has been nominated as a democratic candidate for Congress from the Texas Western

from the Senate after the expiration of his present term of office. There will be no difficulty in filling

Grimes, the witness against Congressman Bowne. on a charge of instigning a murder in the South during the rebellion, has been allowed to escape from prison in South Carolina. His wife-one of them-has written a very pathetic appeal in his be-

A Memorial from the Protestant Missionaries A memorial has been presented by the Protestant missionaries in China to the diplomatic body at Pekin, deprecating the policy of allowing the Chinese authorities to escape from their treaty engage ments to escape from their treaty engage-ments to grant protection to their treaty engages. The hostility toward foreigners is, the memo-rialists say, not likely to subside without further violent development unless the utmost firmness and energy be employed by foreign Powers for its

W. G. SEWARD', TRAVELS.

He is Attacked by a Party of Chinese.

He is Attacked by a Party of Chinese.

[From the Straits Times, Jan. 4.]

Many of our readers will have heard something of an assault made upon the Hon. William H. Seward, ex-Secretary of the United States, and his party, during their recent visit is Woo-chang; and, white affairs in Caina are not all that could be desired, it is well to know the plain truth of any like occurrence, particularly when the event is connected with the name of so distinguished a man.

Mr. Seward and his party, accompanied by Mr. Hobson, of the customs, and Mr. Fitz, of Messrs. Russell & Co., went over the river from Hankow to Woo-chang, and then proceeded up the hill not unknown to foreigners there, to the Pagoda, without difficulty, but with pleasure. On their arrival they found the usual crowd of boys and beggars, all of whom were clamorous for a cumshaw of cash. The party were not provided for such a demand, and, after enjoying the view from their position, commenced the honeward descent. On the way down, however, these boys petied their chair with siones—considerably damaging one of them—but discontinued their amusement on being yelled at by the containing the light page that the light page that the containing the light page that the light page that the light page that the light page that the containing the light page that the containing the light page that the light

certainly did not helificate to those most current; but it is satisfactory to those most concerned that Mr. Hobson should have received a letter of apology and regret from the Taotat of Hankow for the occurrence, of which the following

Is a translation:

Le Ming-che, Taotai of Hankow, to H. E. Hobson, assistant in charge, Hankow Customs.

I am in receipt of your note, informing me of your having visited Woo-chang, with a party, among whom was his Excellency ex-Secretary Seward and the representative of Niesra Russell & Co., on which occasion you were peticle with rious by a disorderly mob of boys, and one of your sedan chairs byoken.

The proceeding was most indecrous. I am intensely grieved that his Excellency the American ex-Secretary should have met such treatment on the occasion of his visit, and I respectfully request that you will convey to his Excellency my expressions of regret for what has taken place. I have duly instructed the Woo-chang mightrait to issue proofamations in order that repetitions of such an offsnee may be prosecuted. I avail of this opportunity to present the usual compliments.

Intendalary, 18th moon, 21st day.

FUNERAL OF DOC SIMHONS.

The Last Tribute of Respect to the Memory of a Brave Man.
The funeral services of E. H. Simmons, better

known as 'Doc' Simmons, who was engineer of the ill-fated train so fearfully destroyed at New Hamburg on the 6th instant, took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Holy Apostle, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Ninth avenue. The of Twenty-eighth street and Ninth avenue. The church was full of people; the pallbearers consisted of four engineers and four firemen, namely:—Engineers—Henry Millken. William Balrd, William Russel, William Biddreth; firemen, Michael Murphy, John Murphy, John Hopkins and Nathaniel Fallon. The last mentioned accompanied Simmons on the engine the night of the disaster, and by his leap for life escaped a dreadful death to attend the funeral of his old companion, with whom he had for years risked so many perils by flood and fire. Most of the railway officials were present, including Mr. Toucey, Superintendent, and Mr. De Camfon, master machinist. Quite a number of engineers and firemen belonging to other railways also attended at the funeral service. The Rev. John T. Lundy, D. D., rector, assisted by Rev. William F. Lewis, officiated. No funeral oration was pronounced, no panegyric on the memory of the hero in humble life; and after the usual prayer the coffin was borne back down the alise to the church door and deposited there, while the congregation slowly denied out at either side. The upper portion of the lid was of glass, through which they "steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead" as they passed. The face was but sightly discolored, though bearing the marks of bruises over the forehead and nose, and bore that expression of placid repose which so frequently sets in after the spirit bas been violently wrenched from its earthly tenement. The body was very neatly dressed, with beautiful white linen shirt front and coat of dark cloth, with satin triummings. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the remains were conveyed by special train, with the engine draped in mourning, to Trinity Cemetery, 152d street. church was full of people; the palibearers con-

A DEAD REAT LAUNDRYMAN.

How He Was Compelled to Pay His Em-ployes—The Law for the Recovery of Domestics' Wages.

A man named Pell, who owns a laundry at No. 331

East Fifty-third street, and who never pays a cent of their hard earned wages to his poor creatures who work for him only by compulsion, received a esson which it is hopen will do him good for a waite lesson which it is hoped will do him good for a waite at least, from Justice McGnire, of the Seventh District Civil Court, yesterday. It appears that this Peli does business in the following manner;—He hires a number of women to wash and iron for him in his launder, and then ûnder various pretexts puts them or from week to week without paying them until he contracts with each a debt of sometimes forty dollars and more. Those of the poor creatures who are without friends and know hot aw to recover the money themselves, are sometimes paid a portion of their wages and then discharged and told to recover the remainder ing they can, but very few of those have ever tried to recover what was owing to them. There are some, now-ever, to whom he never pays a cent at all, and among this class of his unfortunate victims were killen Blackman and Annie Malrooney. He owed these two girls twenty dollars each, but they being advised that under the law governing such cases, enacted in 1857, they could recover from a man claiming to have no personal or other property no sum over fitteen dollars, they reduced their claims to that amount and then sued Pell before Justice McGuire. On the trial of the case Pell swore that he had no interest in the business alhuded to, but was simply an agent for another party, whose name, however, he refused to give. He then left the court defying the power of the law which he felt certain he had evaded; but ne was mistaken, for yesterday he was arrested on a warrant and rather than go to Ludlow street Jail he paid the amounts of the judgments against him which Justice McGuire decided to be fifteen dollars in each case. at least, from Justice McGuire, of the Seventh District

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Peb. 21, 1871. George S. Woods, the newly appointed Governor of this Territory, arrived here last night. Owing to sickness in his family he will immediately return to Oregon, where he will remain a short time before entering upon his official duties.

PATER PATRIE

The One Hundred and Thirty-Nigth Anniversary of Washington's Birthday-How It Will be Observed in the City and Elsewhere.

Though we have as yet but a brief national history-brief in time, though immeasurably frust-ful in results-we have already a couple of days legally set apart for the fitting celebration of those debt of gratitude and affection which we owe to the past. dependence Day is one, and to-day, the anniversary of the birthday of the PATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

is the other. It would be, of course, absird to say which is most worthy of celebration; they are both hallowed by the most solema and sacred memories. and it is the duty of every good American citizen to honor both with all his heart and soul and strength. When the glory of either grows dim and pale the country may indeed be despared of.

Washington's Birthday, however, appeals directly to our personal affection for the greatest and noblest of Americans, while Independence Day makes a sort of general demand upon our patrotism. In the latter case we throw our eyes back to the past and abandon ourselves to mingled feelings of gratitude to the King of kings, who delivered us out of the house of bondage and the land of Egypt; respect for the memory of the almost nameless legions of the patriotic dead who fell in our first grand birth struggle, and of pride in the present grandour of the land for which their lives were cheerfully rendered up. But to-day our re-miniscences will give rise to but one sentiment, and that sentiment will be concentrated upon a single Object. We shall samply rejoice once more in the possession of

that sentiment will be concentrated upon a single object. We shall simply rejorce once more in the possession of

AN EFERAL EXAMPLE of the possession of the purest and most steadiast and exaited patriotism—an example that seems at first rather to be some Utoplan, ideal incarnation of unselfishness and integrity and fearlessness and all else that makes up public virtue, than a flesh and blood agure of the actual past. It is well, indeed, in these degenerate days, when even the belief in the possible purity of a politician seems to have faded from the mind of the vast nitierly of our people, to recall at least once a real the belief in the possible purity of a politician seems to have faded from the mind of the vast nitierly of our people, to recall at least once a real the belief in the possible purity of a politician seems to have faded from the mind of the vast nitierly of our people, to recall at least once a real field that to this glorious tradition of a man who never abused the trust of the people, who rese

STERIOS OF ELERY TENTATION Of vanity or interest, who even refused the offered crown and purple of a king, we may, in the dim, distant future, be ruiced by not unworthy copies of his virtue.

Although, being a legal holiday, there will be scarcely any business done—at any rate down town—to day will not be marked by any very striking civic displays. The Stock and Produce Exchanges, the banks and insurance offices, the courts of justice and the public offices will of course be closed. The military celebrations will mostly lake place in the evening at the various armories, and even them will consist not of exercises or feats of arms, but of less fatiguing and more pleasant reunious. Only one regiment, the Eleventh, Colonel Funk, will turn out on parade to accompany the veterans of the war of 1si2 on their annual march down Broadway. Several deaths have occurred among the latter since last year, and as they feebly tofter along the street, with depleted ranks, we shall realize how soon they will all pass aw

was rescued only the other day by private charty from a death by starvation.

IN THE EVENING
the pupils of the Gooper Union will have an entertamment in the big hall of the institute, and reunions will also take place of the following associations:—Second Company of the Washington Continental Guard at Irving Hall; Washington Market Association, at Apollo Hall; Washington Market Association, at Apollo Hall; Washington Light Guard, Company B, Tweith regiment, at the armory in Fourieeath street; Seventy-first regiment, in the armory at Broadway and Thirty-latch street; Post Sedgwick G. A. R., in the hall at Fourieeath street and Fifth avenue, at Trinty the usual service will be given, including the reading of Washington's Farewell Address. Comess will also be rung this morning.

Washington's Birtheay in Brooklyn. The citizens of Brooklyn have always observed Washington's Birthday, though in no pretentious manner. It has not been marked by any military parade, but a portion of the citizens have abandoned parade, but a portion of the citizens have abandoned their work and remained at home. The interest in the day appears to be increasing, and eventually it will be as fully observed as any of the other annual holidays. All the courts yesterday were adjourned over until Thursday, and all the public offices about the City Hall and Court House were closed for the same period. The dags will oe displayed to-day from all the public buildings.

TOO MUCH ROAST METTON.

Three Hundred Sheep Burned Ailve in First

At two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two story brick house Nos. 770, 772 and 774 First avenue, occupied by Davis & Harrington as a slaughter house, completely destroying the building which was of brick, together with a large amount of stock. At the time the are broke out there were stock. At the time the are broke out there were three hundred live sheep in the building, ready for shaughter, all of which were roasted alive. The officers attached to the Nineteenth precinct, under command of Captain Gunner, made every effort in their power to release the sheep from the flames, but owing to the inflammable material contained in the building were unable to render them any assistance whatever. They describe the bleating of the unfortunate animals in their frantic efforts to escare from the bed of flame.

we been heartrending.

The entire loss to building and stock is as folince entire loss to omining and stock is as follows:—On wool, \$20,000; on live stock, \$7,000, and on building, \$3,000. Insured for \$2,000 each in the following companies:—Exchange, Mechanics!, Traders', Firenen's Fund, Adriatic, Latayette, and Montauk, of Brooklyn.

The fire originated in the drying room and is supposed to have been caused by wool coming in contact with the store.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

On Thursday night Mrs. Ellen Dorigan, a woman thirty-eight years of age, died suddenly at her resi-dence, 521 East Fifteenth street, under circumstances which Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth stances which Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, regarded as being somewhat suspicious. Deceased had been unwell for several weeks, and for the last few days, at least, had drank to excess of so-called brandy and other spirits. Her husband, John Borigan, not being an advocate of total abstance, occasionally took his rations freely, and a day or two ago, while under spirituous influence, borigan kicked his wife once or twice on the shoulder or in the stomach, but not in such a manner as to disable her. Monday night Mrs. Borigan retired to rest, apparently in her usual health, but before morning ner husband discovered that she was dead by his side. On learning of the fact Captain Cameron took charge of Dorigan, and detained him at the station house, with Alice Doyle, a young woman stopping temporarily with the family, till Coroner Young should make an investigation.

CHRISTIAN HUITY

Proposed Convention of Long Island Preachers The Christian ministers of all denominations on Long Island propose holding a convention at Riverhead on the 8th of March. The object is to bring about united action among the churches. Some of about united action among the churches. Some of the clergymen of the island are very radical in their ideas, and have long hoped to witness the time when all denominations would be united in matters of Christian belief. The following subjects will be discussed:—"The Duty of the American Church to Chinamen in America," "In What Does Christian Unity Consist, and How May It he Best Promoted;" "The Benefits of Christian Life, Politically, Socially and Personally;" "Systematic study of the Bible, and How It May Be Promoted.

FUNERAL OF DR. HYATT.

The once famous "Life Balsam" Doctor Hyatt, of Grand street, was buried yesterday from the Alan son Methodist Episcopal church, Norfolk street, near Grand. The church was crowded with Irlends near Grand. The church was crowded with Irlends and mourners, because the Doctor was known and respected as one of the most generous Christian men in the Tenth ward. His charities were numerous, but they were unostentatiously bestowed. He died at the age of seventy-one years, of nervous disability and prostration from mental overwork. His lamily are left in comfortable circumstances. Rev. Messrs. McAlister, Charles E. Harris, of Brooklyn; J. O. Rodgers, of Staten Island, and F. Brown, of this city, made short addresses yesterday eulogistic of the deceased. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The supply of coal in Newark, Orange, Elizabeth and various other New Jersey cities and towns is decreasing rapidly, and fears are entertained of a regular famine of black diamonds. In Orange especially is the scarcity feit. There is now on hand only about 1,000 tons, and dealers are charging as high as twelve dollars per ton.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The South Atlantic Squadron—Its Number and Want of Efficiency. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 25, 1871.

It certainly seems a misfortune that the United States naval squadron in these waters is so small that only a few days at a time, and this at long intervals apart, can a vessel of war be permitted remain at this port. Admiral Lanman duquestionaply manages the squadron as well as possible, but he has only two vessels to manœuvre with—the Lancaster and the Portsmouth—and only one of these—the Lancaster—is a steam vesset. The Wasp, a steamer, is properly retained in the Rio la Platu continually. Indeed, the whole squadron is not at all too large for active use at Montevideo and Buenos Ayrea during these troublesome times in that region. So that the city of Rio is nearly all the time without an American naval representative in her harbor. If the naval service of the United States is to be kept up commensurate with its dignity as a nation, and the present promise of the increase of its commerce, why is it, when it is so well known that the most economical mode of keeping the service up is the active use of the vessels, instead of permitting them to rot in the navy vards, that the foreign squadrons are not increased? Nothing so much tends to make a nation respected abroad, and to render all places accessible to her commerce, as the maintenance of a naval squadron of decent size and efficiency. So long, however, as Congress limits the seamen to the present nitzardly number, the vessels of the service cannot be, a quarier of them, manned.

The Lancaster, the Ragship, left here on the 3d of January, after a tarry of eight days, for Bahia. Whether she was to return here or proceed to Montevideo was not known. The health of officers and crew was good.

The Porismontal left Montevideo January 10, for Buenos Ayres, where she was to remain a while and her place at Montevideo taken by the Wasp. As continually. Indeed, the whole squadren is not

Buenos Ayres, where she was to remain a while and her place at Montevideo be taken by the Wasp. As soon as the flagship arrives at Montevideo the Portsmouth will come to this place if side can be spated.

It was supposed here that the naval depot at this

place was to be discontinued, in compliance we decisions to that effect made at home. Paymas browne, now in charge of the naval depot, informe that they are walting for final instructionar regard to closing up the station, and when it arrive the matter will be consummated.

The United States storeship Supply, which ship is detailed to take provisions to France, was put in commission at this yard at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following is a correct list of her officers:-

Lieutenant commanding, George Dewey, detacted from the United States steamer Narragansett and crdered 5 the command of the Supply; Lieutenant Commander A. G. Keliogg, executive officer; Master C. S. Sperry, navigation officer; Masters—Richard Rush, W. L. Field, W. H. Beehler and R. S. Richards; Past Assistant Paymaster—H. T. B. Holmes; Past Assistant Surgeon—W. T. Bowan. Boatswain—Joseph McDonald; Carpenter—R. G. Holmes.

Holmes.

The Supply will commence to receive her supplies on the 23d mst., and get away about the midde of next week.

The Omaha (second rote) will be taken out of dry doek on Thursday, she having been coppered and her shaft put in place.

The yard tug Rocket will go in the dock the same day for some slight repairs, which will take three or four days.

four days.

The Narragansett has received orders for the Pacific and will sail in a few days. The California is also ready for sea and will go to the North Pacific.

The Theonderoza, now fitting out at the Boston Navy Yard, will relieve the Narragansett as the Port

Navy Yard, will relieve the Narriganisett as the Port Admiral's flagship at this station.

The United States steamer Worcester, Commander William D. Wulting, will sail from the Boston Navy Yard with supplies for France on the 25th inst.

Two hundred and fifty men, employed in the Steam Engineering Bureau of the Brooklyn Navy Yard since the first of the year, were discharged a few days since by order of the Chief of Bureau at Washington, James W. King. The men were on half time previous to their discharge. Among the number are blacksmiths, machinists and laborers.

The United States steamer Maydower was at Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, on the 25th ult., surveying, and the United States steamer Kansas had just arrived. All well.

NEW YORK CITY:

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-

temperature for the past twenty-our hours in comranken with the corresponding day of last year, as
indicated by the thermometer as understand behinding, corner of Ann street:

1870, 1871.

1870, 1871.

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The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon disinissed patrolman Michael McCovey, of the Twenty-first precinct, from the department.

The last sociable of the season of the Sans Facon Association took place on Monday evening at St. John s Hall, Jersey City, and was a decided

An elecutionary and dramatic entertainment by the students of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging House, will be held at Association Hall to-morrow evening, under the direction of Professor Morgan L. Bloom. It promises to be a pleasant aftair, and the object of its managers is deserving of every encour-

Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to February 20:—Received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, \$85,696; by Produce Exchange Committee, \$15,045. Grand total, \$100,741.

At the annual election of the Delaware, Lacka wanna and Western Railroad Company, held at No. 26 Exchange place yes terday, the following gentlemen were re-elected unanimously:—President, Samuel Sioan; Treasurer. Andrew J. Odell; Secretary, Charles E. Carryi; Managers, William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, George Bulkey, John J. Bair, Rufus R. Graves, Simeon B. Cmittenden, John Brisbin, George Eliss, Percy R. Pyne, William Watter Phelps, Joseph H. Scranton, James Blair, Denning Duer and Wilson G. Hunt.

The Thomas Jefferson Club, of the Ninth ward, held a special meeting on Monday evening at their held a special meeting on Monday evening at their rooms, corner of Hudson and Bairow streets, which was very fully attended. Hon, James O'Neill, the president and founder of the club, presided, and on taking the chair make a neat and pertinent speech, in which he dwelt upon the duties of the members, the progress of the organization and of the mission he hoped and felt confident it would fulfil. His remarks were listened to with the attention they merited, and, after the discharge of routine business, the election of several new members and the distributing of copies of the constitution and by-laws, the meeting adjourned.

A Lad of Sixteen Shoots at a Crowd of Boys and Wounds One of Them.
At about five o'clock last evening, while a crowd

of boys were playing on the meadows at the foot of Leonard street, Williamsburg, a lad, named Matthew McKeever, sixteen years of age, deliberately approached them and discharged a musket loaded with powder and ball, in their inidst exclaiming as he did so, "See me give it to some of them sons of b—s." The result was the shooting in the right leg of William Dunphy, a boy of fourteen. After this seat McKeever ran of toward Greenpoint, and is still at large. He resides with his parents, in Ewen street, near Sandiord. His victim (Dunphy) was removed by his companions to the residence of his parents, No. 341 Leonard street. It is said that McKeever and Dunphy belong to the hostile gangs that have frequent faction fights in the neighborhood. Leonard street, Williamsburg, alad, named Matthew

BURNING OF THE CINCINNATI UNION BETHEL. CINCINNATI, Peb. 21, 1871.

The old part of the Cincinnati Union Bethel, on Front street, was burned this morning about eleven o'clock. The building was used as a reading room, o'clock. The building was used as a reading room, cheap restaurant for scamen and others, a newsboys home and for other purposes in connection with the benevolent work of the society. The splendid new building in the rear, recently finished by the society, was much exposed and the roof damaged somewhat by fire and the collings by water. The loss on the new building will be covered by a few thousand dollars. The old building was insured for \$1,000 in the American and \$2,000 in the Cincinnati Fire Insurance Companies. The adjoining stores, occupied by Gath & Vannor and Slymer & Raif, were somewhat damaged by water. The whole loss is about \$30,000.

ANOTHER ENE RAILROAD SUIT. .

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1871. Sartooa, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1871.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held before Judge Bockes, in this village to-day, a motion was no leed in the case of Mr. John W. Thompson and Mr. William Wait against the Eric Railroad Company for an extension of time to answer. This is a suit to recover the preferred dividend of 1870, brought in January last, the venue being laid in Warren county. This case was not heard, however, it being arranged between the respective attorneys be postponed.

THE "OUEER" AGAIN.

Merchant, Sheriff, Counterfeiter and Informer-The Story of an Eventful Life-Patience a Virtue Peculiar to Detectives-A Clever Capture at Last-Extraordinary Revelations by an Extensive thover of Counterfei s-A Vast Amount of Counterfeits Still in This City.

A few weaks ago we were receiving from all parts of the country accounts of the successful captures, trial and consequent punishment for extended pe-riods of the "fathers" of the counterfesters.

Fred Stebush, before retiring into private life for the limited term of twenty years, gave his conge to the Western States. Pete McCartney, whose name was a byword down South, was seen for the last time in public in the dock at St. Louis, prerious to his departure for the State Prison for a similar period. Three weeks ago the dock of the United States Circuit Court in our own city was being twenty-four, among whom was the redoubt-able Bill Garney, who not only has indulged in distu ned his hand to housebreaking, bankbursting and such harmless amusements. In this crowd, too, was an officer who had served the country well during the war, but who in his old age fell AWAY FROM THE PATHS OF HONOR,

and whose gray hairs and dignified appearance caused many a sigh of pity when a sentence of four years' hard labor was pronounced upon him. People were at first thunderstruck at fluding that this nefarious trade prevailed to such an extent; but when it was announced by the head of the secret service himself that he had secured the great leaders and the principal plates in existence, and when counterfeiter after counterie.ter took his departure from the outside world for the shady precincts of Sing Sing and the other pentiantiaries throughout the country, people began to believe that counterfeiting existed to an extent they never dreamed of, that there was an end of it at last, and that the object for which the secret service force had been established had at length been at-

As each great counterfeiter had his measure of ustice meted out to him the cry on all sides was, "The last of the coneys," and when the notorious Gurney took his departure from among us it was confidently asserted by many of the detectives themselves that all the gangs had been broken up, and that we should hear no more of counteresters—at all events oil a large scale.

It now seems, however, that the detectives have been fightering themselves, and that the public has been

been nattering themselves, and that the public has been LULLED INTO A PAINE SECURITY regarding the circulation of spurious money. There is at present lying in Ludlow Street Jail a man named James Boyd, who was arrested on lest Saturray evening. The fact of the capture has already been published, but as it was supposed that Boyd was one of that miserable class who seem to have a constitutional objection to gain an honest living, and who prefer to eke out an existence, no matter how wretched, by "taking in" their fellows, little attention was paid to the circumstance. It was believed, in a word, that he was one of those who managed to retain seme of what is left of the "coney" which was in circumstance, from the revenations which have been made by himself to Colonel Whitley, the chief of the United States Secret Service force, within the last two days, connecting and with other matters which had caused the detective force much trouble, and upon which their nation has been rivered for months and months, that instead of having effected the capture of

which their attention has been rivered for months and months, that instead of having effected the capture of

SOME SKULKING "QUEER SHOVER"

they have secured the very man for whom they have waited for an almost unlimited period, with all the patience which a detective alone can possess. Though Boyd's name, up to the very moment of his capture, was utterly unknown to the public as a countercenter, it appears from the statements made by himself that since his vouth he has been dabbiling in the queer, and that this is not the first time he has fallen into the hands of the officers of the law. The detectives had long suspected him of doing a considerable trade in counterfeits, but even they are surprised at the extent to which he has been guilty. All of us are familiar with onch sampes as tiarrasy. Disturbly Recentley and a host of other cognomens which are identified with desperate acts, both in counterfeiting government paper and in every species of rooberty; still the detectives are now of opinion that few of the great counterfeiters whose names have lately figured in such numbers in our criminal courts have done so much

INJURY TO THE TREASURY
as the man who is now awaiting instrial in Ludlow street jail.

For months and months the detectives have sus-

as the man who is now awaiting his trial in Ludlow street jail.

For months and months the detectives have suspected, from reports which they had received from agents in the North, that a vast amount of counterfeit money was being transferred thither from this city by express, and they have been put to their wits' ends to discover the source from which it emanated. Efforts have been made again and again to entrap those in Canada who were suspected of receiving the "coney," but all to no purpose until within the past week. The man Boyd, who resided at Veilneaburg, in Canada, had long been suspected by

emanated. Efforis have been made again and again to entrap those in Canada who were suspected of receiving the "coney," but all to no purpose until within the past week. The man Boyd, who resided at Felingsburg, in Canada, had long been suspected by them of being a dealer to a large extent in counterfeit money, and no artifice was spared to entraphim.

But he was too wary for the officers, and invariably managed to evade them.

BATCHES OF DEFECTIVES,

disguised as dealers, have from time to time waited on him at Felingsburg, and, after their processed business had been transacted, proposed that he snould trade in "coney money," but either their work was clumsily done or he was extra sharp, and he usually escaped by teiling them plumply that they could not blind him; that he knew all about the "queer trade" and that he had the same objection to it that Macbeth had to his physic—in a word, that "he'd none on "t."

Co.onel Whitley, however, was not to be baffled, and after mouths of patient waiting secured him last Saturday, having in his possession no less than \$1,700 in counterfeit stamps. When it was discovered yesterday that he had made some extraordinary revelations, showing the enormous extent to which counterfeiting still prevails in the heart of our own city, and convicting himself of being one of the most leading, if not the chief distributor of counterfeits in the North, a reporter from the HERALD waited on Colenel Whitey, at his bureau on Bleecker street, to obtain from him the PARTICULARS OF THE MEANS EMPLOYED to effect the capture, and, as far as possible, the history of this "last of the counterfeiters." He succeeded not only in getting the details of the arrest, but, by a most fortunate circumstance, the eventifuitory of this life, which in itself would afford ample material for a sensational novel of the most sensational kind.

The Chief of the secret service force informed the reporter that last week he specially detailed a Frenchman in his employ, whom he reckons one of the cieverest that he disp

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR FROM THE NORTH, accompanied by a perfectly innecous little Frenchman.

The moment Mr. Boyd stepped out of the cars the shadows of two sable-clad gentlemen fell across his path. Everywhere he moved in the city these eminous shadows followed, until at length, after a devious route, he approached a certain store in a nameless part of the city. Here the shadows moved up marvellously close to him, until it was almost a wonder that he did not feel, as men sometimes do under such circumstances, that a dark cloud was looming up on his norizon. He enters the store and returns loaded with \$1,700 in "coney." He immediately makes a transfer of some to the innocent Frenchman, when the latter taises his hand in a peculiar way—a fact that altogether escapes the notice of his knowing iriend. Behold the shadows become more well defined on Mr. Boyd's path! Closer and closer they come, until, with a start, he finds himself gripped by the arm, as if he were caught in a vice. Before he knows where he is he is on his way to Ludlow street jail.

When Colonel Whitley had given the reporter the above particulars he added,
"HE HAS REYSALED ALL to me, and his is a most extraordinary story. He appears to be very much "down at the mouth" at finding himself in his present stuation, as he occupied a respectable position and was himself a government officer in Canada.

Reporter—Do you mean, Colonel, that he was a detective?

CHEF—Do, Sir; he was Sheriff, and held his position under a warrant from one of the Judges. He

REPORTER—Do you mean, Colonel, that he was a detective?

CHIEF—No, sir; he was Sheriff, and held his position under a warrant from one of the Judges. He has cried bitterly since he was arrested, but bring the biggest counterfeiter in the country here and he will make up the most plausible story imaginable, and go through the same demonstrations of repentance. From what I have heard I have no doubt that this man was one of the greatest distributors of counterfeit money in the North. I am certain he has received thousands and thousands of dollars in counterfeit bills from this city. We have for a long time been looking out for the man to whom suspicious parcels have been consigned at the other side of the border, and it is the greatest accident which has put him in our hands. He was the first himself

to offer to come to New York. It would be well worth your while, as a newspaper man, to get his history.

history.

REPORTER—I should be very glad, but I don't see how I am to get at it.

CHIEF—Well, I taink I can put you on the inside track. I will give you the address of a man from Canada who knows more about him than even I could tell you. I know though that you will find that his story is not without

A SPICE OF ROMANCE.

The reporter, having obtained the address, which for obvious reasons shall be nameicss, proceeded to interview the person by whom the detective force were first set on the track. From the long desultory history of Boyd's life which was given to him ha was able to put together the following leading facts:—

The tewn of Felingsburg, in which Boyd from his

facts:—
The tewn of Felingsburg, in which Boyd from his youth has resided, has long been remarkable for the number of counterfeners which it has produced, so rife was counterfeiting at one time in that town that, from the number of counterfeiters who resided in it, one street has since been called.

"GONEYAGE STREET."

In it, one street has since been called in it, one street has since been called "CONEYACK STREET."

From his early youth Boyd had heard of counterfeiting as being the short road to fortune. He was always known to be of an exceedingly amouttous temperament, particularly after his marriage, which took place while he was almost a boy. His first efforts to earn an honest livelihood were in the butter trade, in which he was comparatively successful. But he found that he was getting rich too slowiy, and, seeing that many whom he had formerly known poor had amassed consucrable fortunes in a very short time in some mysterious way, he made no doubt that THE SECRET LAY IN THE "QUEER,"

doubt that

THE SECRET LAY IN THE "QUEER."

and accordingly he became a purchaser and a dispenser of counterfeits himself. For a time he was successful; but he overstepped the mark, and would have failen into the hands of the Philistines had he not fied across the border. Thus he was estractised from the States—a fact which materially interfered with his trade as a butter merchant. The charge hung over his head for two years, when the officer who had the case in hand told him the commissioner would settle the case for \$200 and \$100 for the officer who had the case in hand told him the commissioner would settle the case for \$200 and \$100 for the officer himself. The result was that he compromised the matter for \$250. Again he became a butter merchant and again he was successful; so successful that in a few months of the summer he was able, as an agent, to net \$4,000. He bought a house and was living thoroughly happy when a blight fell again upon him. His wife was seduced, He brought and the barton against her seducer and spent hair his little fortune in prosecting it, but to no purpose. Business became bad with him, THE MARKETS WERE GOING DOWN

and ruin stared him in the face. Again he returned to the vomit, and knowing of old that there was still a man in New York who could supply him with stuff, he visited him, and the bargain was closed between

and ruin stared him in the face. Again he returned to the vomit, and knowing of old that there was still a man in New York who could supply him with stuff, he visited him, and the bargain was closed between them. Since that he has received, according to his own contession, thousands of donars from this man. Sometimes he came to New York himself, and officials of the country of the contession of the face of the country had less than five hundred counterfeit dollars forwarded to him. The "queer" was always soat to him by express in his own name, but the sender always acknowledged its receipt by a letter sent to his friend under another different name. It is since he began to dispense counterfeit a second time that every effort has been made to secure him, but space will not permit a futler account of the particles 1350 by the effectives to enshale him. The man who supplied him with counterfeit money in this city he knew as a child in Canada, and he knew also that the father of the forager had been sent to the state Prison for many years on a similar charge. When he first went to this man for counterfeits the latter took him to a store where he produced a sample, but out that occasion he took him to another place, where he left him until he returned with the queer." He has since been introduced to the enter distributor himself.

Boyd is a tall, respectable looking man, and, it

is said, feels his position most acutely. In appearance he is not at all the desperate character the detectives allege him to be. The reporter was informed by one who knew him well that he is wonderfully smart in business matters, and has invented a most ingenious symptom of cipher. His wife, whom he has again taken to his bosom, scarcely ever leaves him.

A WIFE HUNT.

An Englishman Elopes with Another Man's Wife-The Husband, Not to be Beaten, Follows Across the Atlantic and Arrests the Guilty Pair in New York-Finale: the Curtain Falis and the Wife Re-

turns with Her Husband.

Much has been said and written of late, in the public courts and though the press, of the mania and last act in the episode of married life, the divorce, which is so easily obtained. But American following case will clearly show, and as set forth is the Tomos Police Court before Judge Hogan yester-

In the quiet little provincial town called Romney, in the county of Kent, England, John Francis and his wife, Annie, have lived together for ten years past, each apparently recognizing the bond "that

bound them there," and the SACREDNESS OF THEIR MARITAL OBLIGATIONS. After several years of labor and economy John became a "heavy" man in the town, and purchased probably having her Majesty's name before his eyes as being the most suited for his purpose. Almost too bad to affix her name in so insignificant a post-

while; everything he touched seemed to turn into gold, and he was what may be termed in a fair way o fortune. His wife was a good looking, cheerful nelpmate, in whom he, in his simple-hearted manner, had reposed every confidence, and to whom he

nelpmate, in whom he, in his simple-hearted manner, had reposed every confidence, and to whom he entrusted all his property, without even a suspicion or a thought that she was not

PERFECTLY VIRTUOUS AND TRUTHFUL.
Early last summer a young man named Thomas Ediott, a native of Rye, in Sassex England), went to board at the "Victoria," and somehow John began to feel that Annie was paying Thomas a trife too much attention; but he did not allow matters to trouble him much, so he went on in his usual style, keeping, as he thought, a "look out," so that nothing might be done without his knowledge, He was doomed to be disappointed and transplanted from the height of success and happiness down to the depths of misery and hopelessness. Going to his home from a neighboring market town on the 16th of last month he discovered that

HIS DARLING WIFE HAD FLOWN,
having taken everything that was either portable or valuable, in the shape of linen, plate, &c. He ran all over the cage, but his birdic had left, without leaving the slightest clue as to her destination. John became frantic. He hastened to the room of the Thomas alloresaid only to find that he slisp had gone, "pack and baggage." Alas! now the horrible truth gleamed upon his mind. They had both gone away together. Oh, the frailty of human naturer John hastened to Rye to see Thomas' father and discovered that Thomas

Returning to Romney John consulted his hawyer, who persuaded him not to be beaten in that way—to start to America after them, and if he could not beard the lion in his den he might at least tear the eagle from its cyry. Leaving his business in the hands of a friend John started for Liverpool, and on arriving there discovered that his faithless spouse had a started for John was attention of January, from that port. John was

inands of a friend John started for Liverpool, and on arriving there discovered that his faithless spouse had

STARFED IN THE CITY OP ANTWERP, on the 19th of January, from that port. John was determined to follow. Securing a birth in the Colorado he crossed the broad Atlantac in full chase after his wife, with a determination to wreak his vengeance upon the destroyer of his happiness. Arriving in this city on the 9th of the present month, just six days after the gulity pair, he went at ence to Pelice Headquarters and

OBTAINED A WARRANT FOR HER for carrying away his goods. In the meantime Thomas and Annie had taken up their quarters at No. 65 Broadway, where they were yesterday discovered by the detective in a room as man and wife. The parties were arrested and the property was recovered; but what now of the wife?

She first said she should prefer to live in America with Elliott, but Judge Hogan point dout to her that it would be a shocking thing to

DESTROY HER HUSBAND'S PEACE OF MIND forever; that her paramour would be held for trial and perhaps get five years' imprisonment, and that as her husband had declared he would as soon die as live without her, he said it was with herself if she would settle the whole matter, go back with her husband and allow Elliott to go where he pleased. Annie mane a long and rambling Statement, acknowledged that all was not exactly as John had stated, but that she would go back with him and endavor to let the past be a lesson for her future guidance. John and Annie left the court together, with Thomas following "as one that sleepeth."

What Surveyor Cornell Did Not Say. CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In an article in your paper of this morning, on Custom House affairs, referring to the investigations of Senator Patterson's committee, I find the following:-

Surveyor Cornell said during a conversation with the Herald reporter that he does not consider the money received by the inspectors as coming under the head of bribes, as it was merely paid for extra services rendered to the steamship lines.

I can hardly suppose that your reporter intended to misrepresent what I did say, and, therefore, can-

not conceive how he could, as he has done in the above extract, attribute to me that which I do not at Very respectfully.

A. B. CORNELL.